

EXHIBIT I



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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Webster's ninth new collegiate dictionary.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-87779-508-8. — ISBN 0-87779-509-6 (indexed). — ISBN
0-87779-510-X (deluxe)

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.W5638 1991

423—dc20

90-47350

CIP

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shop with its furnace
a workshop where
alleable

(as metal) by heating
hanical or hydraulic
into being esp. by as

3: to make or im-
PERFEIT ~ vi 1: to
AKE — forge-abil-ly
'fôr-adj

1: to move forward
rough the waves) 2
wer (the horse forged

hat falsifies; specif: a
2: one that forges

chaic: INVENTION 2
fraudulently making
forged

-n\ or -got; -get-ting
(akin to ON geta le
of (I ~ his name) b

intention or disregard
nally: OVERLOOK —
ease remembering or

mindful at the proper
r — for-get-ter n —
lf-control

2: characterized by
ducing oblivion (~
ss n

-tive (as in inventiv)

ny of a genus (Myo-
bright-blue or white

r likely to be forgot-

ess of forging 2: a

giv-an\; -giv-ing [ME
vi (bef. 12c) 1: to

ARDON (~ one's eno-
o required for (~ as
Jeht) ~ vi: to graze

a-bal\ adj. — for-g-

iving: PARDON

2: allowing room
racquet) — for-g-

n also -gän\; -gog-
ass by, forgo, fr. fo-

to abstain from: as

erson or category of

g] (ca. 1916) — as

forca & ONF forpa

or more prongs used
ig 2: a forked part

nto branches or the
CONFLUENCE 4: one

n attack by one chess
-fork-ful \-fûl\ n

ches (where the road
make a turn into or

to (~ing her finger)

3: to attack (two

had to ~ out \$5000

ig a fork esp. in har-

points (~ lightning)
road

hine for hoisting and
rs inserted under the

~ beard)

E, pp. of *fortlesan* to
12c) 1 a: BEAR

ely because of iso-
ndition: MISERABLE

ly hopeless (a ~ a-
-lorn-ness \-fôl-)

hoop, lit., lost band

erilous service 2: a

form, beauty) (13b

istingished from the

form or etiquette): CEREMONY (2): show without substance b: man-
ner or conduct as tested by a prescribed or accepted standard (rude-
ness is simply bad ~) c: manner or style of performing or accom-
plishing according to recognized standards of technique (a strong
swimmer but weak on ~) 6 a: the resting place of a hare b: a
long seat: BENCH 7 a: a supporting frame model of the human fig-
ure or part (as the torso) of the human figure usu. used for displaying
apparel b: a proportioned and often adjustable model for fitting
clothes c: a mold in which concrete is placed to set 8: the printing
type or other matter arranged and secured in a chase ready for printing
9 a: one of the different modes of existence, action, or manifestation
of a particular thing or substance: KIND (one ~ of respiratory disor-
der) (a ~ of art) b: a distinguishable group of organisms 10 a (1)
: orderly method of arrangement (as in the presentation of ideas)
: manner of coordinating elements (as of an artistic production or
course of reasoning) (2): a particular kind or instance of such ar-
rangement (the sonnet is a poetical ~) b: PATTERN, SCHEMA (argu-
ments of the same logical ~) c: the structural element, plan, or de-
sign of a work of art — compare CONTENT 2c d: a visible and
measurable unit defined by a contour: a bounded surface or volume
11: a grade in a British secondary school or in some American private
schools 12 a (1): the past performance of a race horse (2): RAC-
ING FORM b: known ability to perform (a singer at the top of his ~)
c: condition suitable for performing (as in athletic competition) 13
a: LINGUISTIC FORM b: one of the different aspects a word may take
as a result of inflection or change of spelling or pronunciation (verbal
~) 14: a mathematical expression of a particular type (an equation
is parametric ~)

FORM, FIGURE, SHAPE, CONFORMATION, CONFIGURATION mean out-
ward appearance. FORM usu. suggests reference to both internal struc-
ture and external outline and often the principle that gives unity to the
whole; FIGURE applies chiefly to the form as determined by bounding
or enclosing lines; SHAPE like FIGURE suggests an outline but carries a
stronger implication of the enclosed body or mass; CONFORMATION
implies structure composed of related parts; CONFIGURATION refers to
the disposition and arrangement of component parts.

form vi (13c) 1: to give form or shape to: FASHION 2 a: to give a
particular shape to: shape or mold into a certain state or after a par-
ticular model: ARRANGE (~ the dough into a ball) (a state ~ed along
Republican lines) b: to arrange themselves in (the women ~ed a line)
c: to model by instruction and discipline (a mind ~ed by classical
education) 3: DEVELOP, ACQUIRE (~ a habit) 4: to serve to make up
or constitute: be a usu. essential or basic element of 5 a: to assume
an inflection so as to produce (as a tense) (~s the past in -ed) b: to
combine to make (a compound word) 6: to arrange in order: DRAW
up ~ vi 1: to become formed or shaped 2: to take form: come
into existence: ARISE 3: to take on a definite form, shape, or arrange-
ment syn see MAKE — form-abil-ity \fôr-mä-'bil-ät-ē\ n — form-able
(fôr-mä-bäl\ adj — form on to take up a formation next to
form or formo- comb form [formic]: formic acid [formate]

form adj comb form [MF & L; MF -forme, fr. L -formis, fr. formis]
in the form or shape of: resembling (oviform)

formal \fôr-mäl\ adj [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L formalis, fr. forma]
(14c) 1 a: belonging to or constituting the form or essence of a
thing (~ cause) b: relating to or involving the outward form, struc-
ture, relationships, or arrangement of elements rather than content (~
type) (~ style of painting) (~ approach to comparative linguistics) 2

a: following or according with established form, custom, or rule
CONVENTIONAL (lacked ~ schooling) b: done in due or lawful form
a ~ contract 3 a: characterized by punctilious respect for form
METHODICAL (very ~ in all his dealings) b: rigidly ceremonious

4: having the appearance without the substance (~ Christians
who go to church only at Easter) syn see CEREMONIAL — form-al-ly
-fôr-mäl-ē\ adv — form-al-ness n

formal n (1605): something (as a dance or a dress) formal in character
formal adj [formula + -al] (ca. 1934): *MOLAR

formal-de-hyde \fôr-'mal-dä-'hid, fôr-'n [ISV form- + aldehyde] (1872)
: a colorless pungent irritating gas CH₂O used chiefly as a disinfectant
and preservative and in synthesizing other compounds and resins

formalin \fôr-mä-län, -län\ n [Formalin, a trademark] (1893): a clear
aqueous solution of formaldehyde containing a small amount of metha-
nol

formalism \fôr-mä-'liz-əm\ n (ca. 1840): the practice or the doctrine
of strict adherence to prescribed or external forms (as in religion or
art) also: an instance of this — form-al-ist \-läst\ n or adj — form-al-
ly \fôr-mäl-'lis-tik\ adj

formal-ity \fôr-'mal-ät-ē\ n, pl -ties (1597) 1: the quality or state of
being formal 2: compliance with formal or conventional forms: CER-
EMONY 3: an established form or procedure that is required or con-
ventional

formalize \fôr-mä-'liz-ē\ vi -ized; -iz-ing (1646) 1: to give a certain or
definite form to: SHAPE 2 a: to make formal b: to give formal
curriculum or approval to — form-al-iz-able \-li-zä-bäl\ adj — form-al-iza-
tion \fôr-mä-lä-'zä-shən\ n — form-al-izer \fôr-mä-'li-zär\ n

formant \fôr-mänt, -mänt\ n (1901): a characteristic component of
the quality of a speech sound; specif: any of several resonance bands
used to determine the phonetic quality of a vowel

format \fô(ä)r-'mat\ n [F or G; F, fr. G, fr. L formatus, pp. of formare
to form, fr. forma] (1840) 1: the shape, size, and general makeup (as
of something printed) 2: general plan of organization or arrangement
of a television show

format vi for-mat-ed; for-mat-ting (1964): to produce in a specified
form or style (formatted output of a computer)

formate \fô(ä)r-'mät\ n (1807): a salt or ester of formic acid
formal-ion \fôr-'mä-shən\ n (15c) 1: an act of giving form or shape to
something or of taking form: DEVELOPMENT 2: something that is

manner or for a particular purpose — for-ma-tion-al \-shnäl, -shän-
adj

formative \fôr-mät-iv\ adj (15c) 1 a: giving or capable of giv-
ing form: CONSTRUCTIVE (a ~ influence) b: used in word formation
inflection 2: capable of alteration by growth and development; a
: producing new cells and tissues 3: of, relating to, or character-
ized by formative effects or formation (~ years) — form-a-tive-ly adv

formative n (1816) 1: the element in a word that serves to give it
word appropriate form and is not part of the base 2: the minim-
ally syntactically functioning element in a transformational grammar

form class n (1933): a class of linguistic forms that can be used in the
same position in a construction and that have one or more morphologi-
cal or syntactical features in common

form critical adj (1933): based on or applying form criticism
form criticism n (1928): a method of criticism for determining the
sources and historicity of esp. biblical writings through analysis of the
writings in terms of traditional literary forms (as love poems, parable
and sayings) — form critic n

formed \fôrmd\ adj (1605): organized in a way characteristic of living
matter (mitochondria are ~ bodies of the cell)

formée \fôr-'mä, fôr-'\ adj [F, fem. pp. of former to form, fr. L former
of a heraldic cross (1610): having the arms narrow at the center and
expanding toward the ends — see CROSS illustration

former \fôr-mär\ adj [ME, fr. forme first, fr. OE forma — more
FOREMOST] (12c) 1 a: coming before in time b: of, relating to, or
occurring in the past (~ correspondence) 2: preceding in place or
arrangement: FOREGOING (~ part of the chapter) 3: first mentioned
or in order of two things mentioned or understood (of these two evils
the ~ is the lesser) 4: having been previously: ONETIME (a ~ at-
torney) syn see PRECEDING

former-ly \fôr-mär-ē\ n (14c) 1: one that forms 2 chiefly Brit: a mem-
ber of a school form — usu. used in combination (sixth ~)

former-ly \fôr-mär-ē\ adv (1590) 1 obs: just before 2: at an ear-
lier time: PREVIOUSLY

form-fitting \fôr-'fit-ing\ adj (1897): conforming to the outline of the
body: fitting snugly (a ~ sweater)

form-ful \fôr-'fâl\ adj (1950): exhibiting or notable for form
form genus n (1873): an artificial taxonomic category established for
organisms (as imperfect fungi) of obscure true relationships

formic \fôr-'mik\ adj [L formica ant — more at PISMIRE] (1791): de-
rived from formic acid

For-mi-ca \fôr-'mi-kä, fôr-'\ trademark — used for any of various lam-
inated plastic products used esp. for surface finish

formic acid n (1791): a colorless pungent fuming vesicant liquid ac-
id, CH₂O, found esp. in ants and in many plants and used chiefly in dy-
ing and finishing textiles

formi-cary \fôr-mä-'ker-ē\ n, pl -car-ies [ML formicarium, fr. L for-
mica] (1816): an ant nest

formi-da-ble \fôr-mäd-ä-bäl also fôr-'mid- or fôr-'mid-\ adj [ME, fr. L
formidabilis, fr. formidare to fear, fr. formido fear; akin to Gk morm-
she-monster] (15c) 1: causing fear, dread, or apprehension (a ~
prospect) 2: having qualities that discourage approach or attack (~
tending to inspire awe or wonder — formi-da-ble-ity \fôr-mäd-ä-'bil-
ät-ē\ fôr-mid-, fôr-'n — formi-da-ble-ness \fôr-mäd-ä-bäl-näs; fôr-
'mid-, fôr-'n — formi-da-bly \-blē\ adv

form-less \fôr-'lës\ adj (1591) 1: having no regular form or shape —
lacking order or arrangement 3: having no physical existence —
form-less-ly adv — form-less-ness n

form letter n (1909) 1: a letter on a subject of frequent recurrence that
can be sent to different people without essential change except in the
address 2: a letter that is printed in many copies, has a very general
salutation (as Dear Friend), and is sent to a usu. large number of people
formo- — see FORM.

formu-la \fôr-myä-lä\ n, pl -las or -lae \-lë, -lī\ [L, dim. of forma-
form] (1618) 1 a: a set form of words for use in a ceremony or ritua-
b: a conventionalized statement intended to express some fundamen-
tal truth or principle esp. as a basis for negotiation or action 2 a (1)
: RECIPE (2): PRESCRIPTION b: a milk mixture or substitute for feed-
ing an infant 3 a: a general fact, rule, or principle expressed in usu.
mathematical symbols b: a symbolic expression of the chemical com-
position or constitution of a substance c: a group of numerical sym-
bols associated to express concisely facts or data (as the number and
kinds of teeth in the jaw) d: a combination of signs in a logical calcu-
lus 4: a prescribed or set form or method (as of writing): an estab-
lished rule or custom — often used derogatorily (television program:
that were unimaginative ~ works) — formu-la-ic \fôr-myä-'lä-ik\ adj
— formu-la-ically \-lä-ä-k(-ä-lē)\ adv

formula adj, of a racing car (1927): conforming to prescribed specifica-
tions as to size, weight, and engine displacement and usu. having a long
narrow body, open wheels, a single-seat open cockpit, and the engine in
the rear

formu-la-ize \fôr-myä-lä-'riz\ vi -rized; -riz-ing (1852): to state in or
reduce to a formula: FORMULATE — formu-la-ri-za-tion \fôr-myä-lä-
rä-'zä-shən\ n — formu-la-riz-er \fôr-myä-lä-'ri-zär\ n

formu-lary \fôr-myä-'ler-ē\ n, pl -lar-ies (1541) 1: a book or other
collection of stated and prescribed forms (as oaths or prayers) 2: a
prescribed form or model: FORMULA 3: a book containing a list of
medicinal substances and formulas — formulary adj

formu-late \fôr-myä-lät\ vi -lat-ed; -lat-ing (1860) 1 a: to reduce to
or express in a formula b: to put into a systematized statement or
expression c: DEVISE (~ policy) 2 a: to develop a formula for the
preparation of (as a soap or plastic) b: to prepare according to a
formula — formu-la-tor \-lät-är\ n

formu-la-tion \fôr-myä-'lä-shən\ n (1876): an act or the product of
formulating

formula weight n (ca. 1920): MOLECULAR WEIGHT — used esp. of in-
organic compounds